

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 31st January, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares) of the 23rd January, advertising to the National Congress held at Madras, and its opponents. Madras, says that some Musalmāns from selfish motives call it a Hindu Congress and represent it as injurious to the interests of Muhammadans. But they are quite mistaken, and will do well to study the objects of the Congress before they express any opinion about it. The presence at the Congress of the Hon'ble Badar-ud-din Taibji of Bombay and some Muhammadan gentlemen of Madras and other places ought to satisfy them as to the wholly catholic nature of the great national assembly.

Circulation,  
2,000 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th January, publishes in Hindi the resolutions passed at the Madras National Congress, making remarks in support of the resolutions.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 26th January, regrets to say that the sentiments expressed by some high European officers in their late speeches appear to be opposed to the principles of British

Circulation,  
450 copies.

Lord Dufferin, Sir Auckland Colvin, and Sir Lepel Griffin.



rule. It appears from the *Pioneer* that the Viceroy congratulated the Chief of Salsapur on his abolishing transit duties in his State, and regretted that the Nawab of Radhanpur and the rulers of other States belonging to the Palanpur Agency did not abolish the duties. If His Excellency is opposed to such duties, why does he allow municipal boards in British India to levy octroi duties? Sir Auckland Colvin has been advising the people in his darbár speeches to turn a deaf ear to those men who criticize the policy of Government and the proceedings of Government officers. But it should be observed that the prosperity of the British Government is chiefly due to its readiness to listen to public criticism, and that the intolerance of such criticism was the principal cause of the decline of native rule. Sir Lepel Griffin, in his Gwalior speech, told the Mahrattas that they should not allow themselves to be deceived by Bengális, and should not support political movements, like the National Congress, set on foot by the latter. It is a matter of deep regret that, far from sympathizing with such beneficial movements, which are calculated to improve the condition of the people, European officers should endeavour to oppose and thwart them. (The *Tuti-i-Hind*, Meerut, of the 24th January, after publishing an Urdu version of Sir Lepel Griffin's Gwalior speech, endeavours to show that it was unwise and impolitic.)

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Mauj-i-Narbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 22nd January, after quoting some sentences from Sir Auckland Colvin's darbár speech at Allahabad. Sir Auckland Colvin's darbár speech at Allahabad, says that such a policy of conciliation on the part of officers is necessary to make their administrations popular. Few Lieutenant-Governors ever attached so much importance to the opinions and co-operation of the people with Government as Sir Auckland has done. Other European officers would do well to follow his example. The way in which Sir Lepel Griffin disregards public opinion is very injurious to the State. His speech at Gwalior was specially calculated to cause disaffection in the minds of the people towards Government. The *Mauj* is glad to learn from a newspaper that the Viceroy has rebuked him for his speech.



This is as it should be. The Viceroy's rebuke will greatly tend to conciliate the natives, and will be a warning to all evil-minded European officers.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 28th January, says that

Enhancement of the salt duty. from the 19th idem the Government of India has raised the salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 a maund. A strong rumour had long been afloat that the salt duty would be raised to meet the deficit of two crores of rupees in the next budget. Lord Ripon was pleased to reduce the duty, as it equally affects the rich and the poor classes. The measure, however, did not cause any great loss of revenue to Government, inasmuch as the reduction in the rate of the tax led to an increase in the use of salt. It was expected that, before long, Government would see its way to making a still further reduction in the tax. On the contrary, the duty has now again been enhanced by Lord Dufferin's Government. His Lordship introduced the income-tax and effected a saving in the public expenditure by dismissing some clerks, daftaris, and gardeners before. What does this continuous increase in taxation mean, and where will it end? Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to add to the burdens of the poor Indians, especially at a time when they are greatly suffering from a scarcity of grain. Supposing Government is at present really hard beset by financial difficulties. But it has itself created those difficulties by its extravagance. The poor Indian tax-payer is heartily grieved at the reckless expenditure on the north-west frontier to provide against imaginary dangers. All the inhabitants of this country are not rich like Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan, so that they should not feel the crushing effects of the wrong foreign policy of Government. If any one desires to find out the disastrous effects of this policy, he should visit the houses of poor persons, where he will find their wives living on one meal a day and their children shivering from cold owing to want of clothes. The annexation of Burma has much to say to the present financial pressure. Obviously,

Circulation,  
450 copies.



Government has annexed the province for its own benefit and for that of British traders. Can Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan, or his dutiful disciple, Mr. Beck, prove that the Indians have derived any benefit from the measure? They have only been burdened with an income-tax, injured by the reduction of public expenditure, and subjected to the payment of an increased salt duty. There were other methods of restoring the financial equilibrium which would be far less objectionable. Burma could be made a separate dependency like Ceylon and placed under the direct control of the British Government. Again, the cotton import duty could be revived, to which the natives would have no objection. These proposals are highly approved of by Indian statesmen, but Government cannot be expected to accept them, because they would transfer the new burdens from the shoulders of the Indian tax-payers to those of the British tax-payers, who are in a position to throw away any burdens forced upon them by Government against their will. The natives have no power, and at best can only raise a clamour through newspapers. As it is, Government pays little attention to their clamour. If an influential native like Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan sees fit to condemn it as a Bengali agitation, it loses even that little force which it would otherwise possess.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Ghamkhuár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th January, says that the inhabitants of the Panjáb desire that, on the approaching retirement of the present European Post-Master-General of the province, a native should be appointed his successor. Is not Munshi Sazawar, Khán Bahádúr, or Munshi Daulat Ram, Ráe Bahádúr, fit for the post?

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th January, says that it is believed that the landowners in Bulandshahr are being treated with great severity by the settlement officer in connection with the revision of settlement. Tenants-at-will are induced by the settlement officer himself to lay claims to right of



occupancy. His proceedings have created a great sensation in the Chhatari estate. When a Member of the Board of Revenue lately paid a visit to Bulandshahr, the landlords distinctly told him that, if the settlement officer continued to incite their tenants to demand occupancy rights, they would never allow the settlement to be completed. It is really very unjust to grant new rights to tenants at the expense of landlords. It would seem that Government desires to conciliate cultivators because they largely exceed landlords in number. But Government should remember that it can receive no aid from poor peasants in a crisis. Only the landed aristocracy can assist it in times of difficulty.

Suggested payment by Government of boarding and travelling expenses of assessors.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, does not understand why no compensation is paid to assessors for the inconvenience and loss which their attendance at the criminal sessions involves to them, and urges that they should be paid something at least to meet their boarding and travelling expenses.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 28th January, advertizing to the recent ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Sháh-jahānpur cow-slaughter case, regrets to say that, in the present unsatisfactory state of relations between Hindús and Musalmáns, the ruling of the High Court will only add fuel to the flame. The lower classes of Musalmáns will be encouraged to kill kine still more largely than before. Hindús are highly dissatisfied with the decision of the High Court, and are holding meetings in different parts of these provinces with a view to making an appeal to the Supreme Government.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Afshar-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th January, expresses great satisfaction at the admission of Diwán Narendra Náth, M.A., and Sheikh Inám Ali, B.A., to the Statutory Civil Service in the Panjáb this year.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



Circulation,  
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jalandhar), of the 28th January, says that the pay of naib-tahsildars' muharrirs, Jalandhar, naib-tahsildars' muharrirs, being only Rs. 5 a month, is very low, and appeals to the Deputy Commissioner to raise it.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Manj-i-Narbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 22nd January, in an article headed "The Justice of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces," says that it appears from the *Daru-l-Sallan* newspaper of Calcutta that the Chief Commissioner has withdrawn magisterial powers from one Rám Chandra Jey Rám, Honorary Magistrate, owing to his oppressing a debtor by abuse of his powers. It is to be regretted that Honorary Magistrates sometimes abuse their powers in utter disregard of the consequences of their misconduct.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwá), of the 25th January, is glad to say that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who is at present touring in the Chhattisgarh Division, receives a warm welcome wherever he goes. He gladly accepts addresses, which are being presented to him in large numbers, shows great courtesy to the people, and holds darbárs, delivering suitable speeches with which the people are highly satisfied. Referring to the Chief Commissioner's speech at the Sambalpur darbar, the *Sindhu* says that his observations on the revision of settlement in the Chhattisgarh Division deserve attention. The *Sindhu* then, after quoting some extracts from the speech, remarks that there is reason to fear that the revision of settlement will be very injurious to the rights of the people in some respects. The Chief Commissioner says that the holders of estates and zamindaris have enjoyed uninterrupted peace and prosperity for the last twenty years and made great advances in wealth, and that the Government is now entitled to a share in their largely enhanced revenues. This state-



ment is really a very strange one. It is difficult to say what peace the landholders and cultivators have enjoyed and what advances they have made in wealth during the last twenty years. Some zamindars may have been able to make small savings, but most of them, as a rule, manage to make both ends meet with difficulty. Hence Government is not justified in increasing the revenue assessments. It is better to allow the people to live in happiness and contentment than to reduce them to poverty. The Chief Commissioner says that no loyal subject will dispute the claim of Government to a share in his increased revenues. This will gag the mouths of the landholders, and make them, *volens volens*, quietly acquiesce in the impending enhancements of revenue assessments. They will raise no objections for fear of being considered disloyal. However, as Mr. Mackenzie is a just, shrewd, and sympathetic ruler, probably he does not mean to gag the mouths of the people, but he has only given this advice to them in accordance with the wishes of the higher authorities. It is to be hoped that, as far as possible, he will make a point of maintaining the rights of the people and preventing heavy assessments.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, does not understand why Government does not bestow the titles of Rás Bahádúr and Khán Bahádúr upon competent police inspectors, whose pay is Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 and who are equal in rank to tahsildárs, and strongly recommends Sardár Amar Singh, police inspector at Lahore, for a title.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th January, says that in Ireland the cultivators have lately been allowed to pay rent in kind. This is as it should be. The grant of the same concession to the Indian cultivators would save them from ruin. At least the revenue should be remitted when there is a failure of crops. But it is vain to think that Government will ever show such favour to the Indian peasantry.

Circulation,  
180 copies.



Circulation,  
385 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd January, says that when Mr. DeMello was the Head Master, and the late

Second Master of the Hume's High School, Etawah.

Munshi Hira Lal the Second Master of the Hume's High School at Etawah, the school always did well at the yearly examinations. But for some years past the result of the school has been very unsatisfactory, for which the writer thinks Munshi Vazir Ahmad, B.A., the Second Master, and not Mr. Harris, the Head Master, is chiefly to blame. The Munshi does not teach his boys, but employs them in making fair copies of his books for the press. He also makes the subordinate teachers do his private copying work, and threatens to give them more school work if they refuse to comply with his request. It is almost needless to say that this interferes with the performance of their duties. Those students of the Entrance and the Middle Class who oblige the Munshi in the way above referred to are recommended by him to the Head Master for being allowed to go up for the Entrance and the Middle Class examinations, while others who are not in his good books are obliged to appear at the examinations as private candidates on payment of double fees. The Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction should see to this.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd January, says that at Agra a European police officer severely beat a subordinate native official in his office. The father of the latter appeared on the scene of action, but it is not known how the dispute was afterwards settled.

Alleged ill-treatment of a native police official by a European police officer at Agra.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *A'stab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 25th January, complains that it is believed that from 1st December, 1887, the Municipal Board of Lahore has reduced the rations of the inmates of the poor-house from seven chataks to five chataks of flour a day per head. Five chataks of flour are by no means sufficient to keep a man in good health. It will be remembered that the inmates of the poor-house are not allowed to receive

Poor-house, Lahore.



any alms from the people. The *Astak* appeals to the Board to reconsider its order, and invites the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the subject.

Circulation  
288 copies

#### LEGISLATION

The *Hami-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th January, in

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Bill for the prevention of  
cruelty to animals.

commenting upon the Bill for the  
prevention of cruelty to animals, in-

troduced by the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath in the Provincial Legislative Council, first endeavours to show that shooting and hunting involve greater cruelty to animals and birds than cock-fighting and quail-fighting, which the Bill is intended to put a stop to, and gives some instances to prove the truth of its statement. Some time ago at Farukhabad about 1,500 pigeons were let off one by one, and as each was released, it was shot at by some Europeans. Many of the unfortunate birds did not meet with an immediate death. They received wounds in their wings, legs or heads, and died after suffering great pain or were devoured by kites. Lately a high European officer had hundreds of deer and other such animals driven into a valley by beaters, and then he and other officers, by whom he was accompanied, shot them from the surrounding hills. The sufferings which the animals must have endured may be easily imagined. The *Hami* then refers to pig-sticking, and complains that European sportsmen unnecessarily have foxes and jackals, which are very useful animals from a sanitary point of view and whose flesh is not fit for food, hunted down and killed by hounds. The *Hami* then says that if the local Legislative Council desires to put a stop to the fights of animals and birds, which are favourite amusements with natives, it should also prohibit shooting and hunting, which are very extensively in vogue among Europeans and involve greater cruelty to animals and birds. Shooting also leads to unfortunate fatal accidents, inasmuch as natives are often mistaken for game and shot by European sportsmen. Moreover, shooting causes the destruction of thousands of animals and birds every year, whereas cock-fighting and

Circulation  
288 copies

Circulation  
500 copies



quail-fighting lead to the deaths of a few birds only. The *Hami* then invites attention to section 13 of Act III of 1867, which forbids the setting of birds or animals to fight in public streets and thoroughfares, and to section 34 of Act V of 1861, and the corresponding section of the Municipal Act, which, among other things, forbid cruelty to animals in public streets and thoroughfares, and says that if the object of the local Legislative Council is merely to prevent cock-fighting and quail-fighting in public streets and thoroughfares, the Bill under review is unnecessary and superfluous. That object can be fully attained by enforcing section 13 of Act III of 1867 and the sections of the other Acts above referred to more strictly than before. All that is necessary is to draw the attention of the police to the subject. On the other hand, if the local legislature desires to make the setting of birds or quadrupeds to fight an offence in itself like gaming, theft, or murder, and to put a stop altogether to cock-fighting and other such games, the measure is open to serious objections. It is obvious from the provisions of section 13, Act III of 1867, that the Supreme Legislature does not regard cock-fighting and other such games as offences, and has forbidden people to hold them in public streets, because the gathering of large crowds of people there is likely to cause obstruction to traffic and lead to accidents. Hence the Provincial Legislative Council cannot be justified in making the holding of any of the games above referred to an offence. Moreover, in that case the police will have great difficulties in apprehending offenders. Cock-fighting and quail-fighting are in vogue among some natives of high social position. It will not be very easy for the police to enter the houses of these persons, where the games are held, with a view to arrest the offenders. Under these circumstances, an entire prohibition will be very inexpedient. The *Hami* of the 22nd January, says that, in its previous issue, it chiefly protested only against the provisions of section 3 of the Bill by mistake. It is, however, opposed to the whole Bill. Municipal *chaukidars* see that no one employs any animals, which have sores on their bodies, in drawing



conveyances or carrying burdens, and persons who are found using such animals are punished by Magistrates. Cock-fighting and other such games in public streets or thoroughfares are also forbidden by the existing law. Hence it will be seen that the Bill introduced in the local Legislative Council is not needed.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 23rd January, referring to the same Bill, says that

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The same.

cock-fighting is really a very cruel sport. A tender-hearted man cannot bear to look at a cock-fight for a moment. The same cocks are made to fight on three consecutive days, although on the very first day of the fight their bodies are covered with wounds and sores. The birds generally do not survive the fights. It is a matter of deep surprise and regret that there are some persons in favour of such a cruel sport. The Bill is expected to meet with opposition in the Legislative Council. It is said that some cock-fighters held a fight before some members with a view to showing that the game involved no cruelty to the birds. Setting aside the cock-fighters, the public generally will approve of the prohibition of the game. The prohibition commends itself on several grounds. The unfortunate dumb birds will be saved cruelty and the cock-fighters unnecessary expense and loss of time. Gaming will be discouraged to some extent, inasmuch as the wagering which is carried on in connection with cock-fights will be stopped. Cock-fighters, who are, as a rule, low and ignorant men, often quarrel among themselves over cock-fights and sometimes come from words to blows. These disputes will cease. Sometimes young native noblemen, happening to take a fancy to cock-fighting, buy cocks at high prices and spend a great deal of money on training them. If the game is forbidden, these noblemen will be saved this waste of money.

to auxiliary NATIVE STATES.

The *Taksh* (Moradabad), of the 19th January, in an article headed "Revolution in Rampur," says that the death of the late

Circulation,  
60 copies.



Nawáb has been attended by an entire change of the administration. General Azimu-l-din Khán, who has risen to the post of prime minister, has dismissed many old and able officers and learned men, whom the late Nawáb had collected in the State with great difficulty, and raised his own pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500. Formerly his salary was only Rs. 250. When he was appointed prime minister, it was at once raised to Rs. 2,000. He afterwards received a further increase of Rs. 500 on the eve of the late Lieutenant-Governor's retirement. As Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán is a sick and weak-minded man, and the Local Government does not like to interfere in the internal affairs of the State, the General has everything his own way, and increases his pay when he pleases. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin, who is a very shrewd man, will give the subject his best attention. General Azimu-l-din Khán is a man of no exceptional ability and has fixed his salary at Rs. 2,500, which a small State like Rámpur can hardly afford to pay. Moreover, the relatives of the Nawáb do not like to submit to his authority, especially as he is a stranger. Under these circumstances, the best policy would be to appoint a European prime minister on moderate pay, as has lately been done in Bhopal. The measure would put a stop to all difficulties and lead to an improvement in the administration.

The *Nisámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, says that of the four men who were injured by the horse races at Rámpur during the Christmas, two have since died of their wounds and the other two are still under treatment. The Rámpur public anxiously await the results of the interview which was to take place between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Nawáb on the occasion of the Bareilly *darbar*. The inhabitants of the State, as a rule, sympathize with Sahabzada Haidar Ali Khán, and regret his departure from Rámpur, while they are dissatisfied with General Azimu-l-din Khán's administration. The Nawáb himself is unable to look after the affairs of the State and has given full power to the General. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin,



who is a very clever and shrewd man, will give his attention to the following questions:—What is the state of the Nawab's health and intellect? If the Nawab cannot do without a prime minister, should the prime minister be a member of the ruling family or an outsider? Why have the relatives of the Nawab left Rampur? Strange rumours get afloat at Rampur from time to time, which, though quite unfounded, are an index to popular feeling and sentiment. Some of the rumours are as follows:—On the occasion of his visit to Allahabad, General Azimu-l-din Khán sent one lakh rupees worth of jewellery to Sir Auckland Colvin, but His Honor refused the present. When the Governor-General's Agent, accompanied by his daughter, lately saw the State treasury and jewellery, she took some jewellery which she liked. General Azimu-l-din Khán has gone somewhere, taking with him some lakhs of rupees worth of currency notes and jewels, and all the books of the State treasury have been destroyed and new ones substituted in their place. The fact is that as the people in the State are not acquainted with the honesty and integrity of European officers, they think that the latter do nothing without receiving bribes. Formerly they spread evil rumours against Sir Alfred Lyall, and now Sir Auckland Colvin has fallen under their suspicion. They should know that European officers are not open to take bribe, nor is Azimu-l-din Khán, who has received an English education, likely to give bribes.

The *Ainu-l-Akhhár* (Moradabad), of the 31st December,

The same.

received on the 26th January, condemns the complaints made against

General Azimu-l-din Khán as false and malicious, praises him for his ability and justice, and says that he has the best interests of the State at heart. The present Nawab makes a tour in the interior of the State every year and enquires into the condition of the people. No former Nawab ever went in camp. The *Akhhár* then publishes an account of the games, sports, and entertainments held at Rampur during the Christmas.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE:	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Adab-i-Islam</i>	... Moradabad ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Hussain.	1887-88. Jan. 21st	1888. Jan. 26th	140 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Azangarh</i>	... Azangarh ...	"	"	Qudrat Ali	23rd	26th	208
3	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur ...	"	"	Barkat Ali	28th	30th	250
4	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Díran Búts Singh	23rd, 25th & 27th.	26th, 28th & 30th.	500
5	<i>Asar-i-Akbar</i>	... Agra	"	Weekly	Tajammul-Hussain.	21st	27th	200
6	<i>Asar-i-Akbar</i>	... Moradabad	"	"	Dilshwar Ali	Dec. 31st & Jan. 9th.	26th & 28th.	90
7	<i>Azhar-i-Islam</i>	... Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain	Jan. 24th	26th	63
8	<i>Azhar-i-Islam</i>	... Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Munkund Ram	21st, 24th & 26th.	26th, 28th, & 29th.	9,000
9	<i>Azhar-i-Ohand</i>	... Ohand	"	Weekly	Hanuman Prasad	24th	26th	215
10	<i>Azhar-i-Akhyar</i>	... Delhi	"	"	Muhammad Din	22nd	25th	250
11	<i>Alman-i-Akhyar</i>	... "	"	"	Fakhrul-din	20th & 27th.	25th & 28th.	150
12	<i>Alman-i-Akhyar</i>	... Cawnpore	"	"	Bahmat-ul-lah	27th	30th	200
13	<i>Alman-i-Akhyar</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	24th & 28th.	26th & 30th.	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
14	<i>Alman-i-Akhyar</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	23rd	26th	186 copies.
15	<i>Alman-i-Akhyar</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu	"	Chandan Lal	22nd	27th	180



16	Ashraf-i-Alkbar	Delhi	...	...	Tri-monthly,	Mirsa Khan	...	21st	...	25th	110	"
17	Asad	Lucknow	...	...	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	...	"	...	28th	240	"
18	Rahmat Bandhu	Aligarh	...	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	...	"	...	28th	100	"
19	Bharat Jwan	Benares	...	"	"	Ram Krishn Varna,	...	"	...	25th	2,000	"
20	Bráhma	Cawnpore	...	"	Monthly	Badri Din	...	For December & January.	...	31st	300	"
21	Chaita Purd	Delhi	...	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Hasan	...	Jan. 24th	...	27th	250	"
22	Dababa-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	...	"	"	Thakur Prasad	...	" 26th	...	31st	250	"
23	Dababa-i-Sikandar	Rampur	...	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	...	" 23rd	...	25th	425	"
24	Dabab-i-Hind	Multan	...	"	"	Raj Nath	...	" 4th & 11th,	...	27th	120	"
25	Dharm Jwan	Lahore	...	"	"	Satyá Nand	...	" 22nd	...	25th	300	"
26	Gandhu-i-Hind	"	...	"	"	Pandit Maharáj Ki-shun,	...	" 21st & 28th,	...	25th & 31st,	425	"
27	Gulab-i-Oudh	Saltanpur	...	"	"	Nirotem Dás	...	" 24th	...	27th	400	"
28	Hant-i-Hind	Alkhabad	...	"	"	Sadar-i-din	...	" 22nd	...	26th	181	"
29	Hindustan	Kalankar	...	Hindi	Daily	Jagan Nath Béjpal	...	" 24th to 29th,	...	25th to 30th,	100	"
30	Jalpur Gazette	Jaipur	...	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	...	" 25th & 28th,	...	29th & 31st,	130	"
31	Jabab-i-Fuzi	Meerut	...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	...	" 25th	...	27th	150	"
32	Jalusi-i-Tar	Moradabad	...	"	"	Ganeshi Lal	...	" 24th	...	29th	310	"
33	Jam-i-Jamshed	Lucknow	...	"	"	Jamshed Ali	...	" 15th	...	25th	250	"
34	Jubilee Paper	"	...	"	Bi-monthly	Salyid Hasan Jafar,	...	" 16th	...	"	501 copies (in-	"
35	Karadma	"	...	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	...	" 23rd	...	28th	cluding 343	"
36	Kash Patritika	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar	...	" 27th	...	30th	copies taken by Govern-	"
37	Kash-i-Slam	Delhi	...	Urdu	"	Mir Hasan	...	" 24th	...	27th	ment).	"
38	Kash-i-Kash	Lahore	...	"	"	Sahig Ram	...	" 22nd	...	"	200 copies.	"
39	Kash-i-Nar	"	...	"	Tri-weekly	Harukh Rai	...	" 24th, 26th & 28th.	...	26th, 28th & 31st.	400	"
40	Lahore Gazette	Lahore	...	"	Weekly	Didar Baksh	...	" 21st	...	27th	450	"
41	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	...	"	Bi-monthly	Bulqaf Dás	...	" 24th	...	"	100	"
42	"	"	...	"	"	"	...	" 24th	...	"	450	"



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No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
42	Mashr-i-Qaisar	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Muhammad, Jan.	24th	1887-88.	132
43	Malla-i-Nar	... Oawnpore	"	"	Durgá Prasad	28th	Jan. 26th	62
44	Mauj-i-Narbadad	... Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	22nd	" 31st	138
45	Mauj-i-Zarfat	... " Meerut	"	"	"	"	" 25th	120
46	Masharu-L-Zirfat	... Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Mugarrab Husain Khan	" For January	" 30th	320
47	Mahr-i-Nimroz	... Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Karimu-l-lah	21st	Jan. 26th	300 copies.
48	Mitra Vilas	... Lahore	Hindi	"	Mukund Ram	23rd	" 28th	47
49	Mulla Dopidas	... " Moradabad	Urdu	"	Ala Din	"	" 25th	275
50	Naiyar-i-Azam	... " Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	"	" 26th	143
51	Najmu-L-Akbar	... Etawah	"	Bi-weekly	Ruh-i-lah Khan	24th & 28th	" 23th & 31st	289 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
52	Najmu-L-Hind	... Moradabad	"	Weekly	Avtar Krishna	15th	" 26th	253 copies.
53	Nasim-i-Afrod	... Agra	"	"	Jamná Das	23rd	" 25th	400
54	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	15th & 23rd	" 25th & 29th	350
55	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	... Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Ishaq	17th	" 28th	460
56	Nasim-i-Sahar	... Budann	"	Bi-monthly	Imtias Ahmad	4th & 18th	" 25th	50
57	Nasim-i-Majh	... Moradabad	"	Weekly	Fahima-l-din	20th & 26th	" 25th & 30th	100 copies.
58	Nar Akbar	... Ludhiana	"	"	Rev. G. B. Newton	26th	" 29th	300
59	Nar-i-Azam	... Oawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	28th	" 30th	400
60	Nar-i-Azam	... Haridwar	Marathi	"	Bhaudeva Bhaskar	26th	" 37th	232 copies (in- Star)



1	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Daily	... Sheo Prasad	... 25th to 31st,	... 25th to 31st,	595 copies (in- cluding 94 co- pies taken by Government). 450 copies.
62	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	...	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	21st, 25th & 28th.	25th, 29th & 31st.	80
63	Panjab Panch	...	...	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	26th	29th	400
64	Pate Khan	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Rahman	25th	...	365
65	Panjab Akhbar	Patiala	...	...	Din Muhammad	24th	26th	500
66	Priyag Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	...	Bhairon Singh	28th	30th	600
67	Panjab News	Lahore	Urdu	...	Hargopal	22nd	29th	115
68	Qatar	Jullundur	...	...	Ahmad Baksh	28th	30th	400
69	Engh-i-Hind	Lahore	...	...	Muharram Ali	21st	25th	300
70	Engh-i-Hind	Benares	...	...	Ghulam Husain	23rd	28th & 31st.	405
71	Engh-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdu-Hindi	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali	25th & 28th.	27th	493
72	Engh-i-Hind	Ajmere	Urdu	Weekly	Murad Ali	23rd	29th	450
73	Engh-i-Hind	Batlam	Urdu	...	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq.	19th	...	450
74	Engh-i-Hind	Lahore	...	...	Hargopal	25th	26th	115
75	Engh-i-Hind	Moradabad	...	...	Jamshed Ali	15th	28th & 31st.	250
76	Engh-i-Hind	Lucknow	...	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadur	26th & 30th.	29th	310
77	Engh-i-Hind	Bahawalpur	...	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	26th	28th	160
78	Engh-i-Hind	Delhi	Hindi	...	Abdu-l-Qadus	23rd	25th, 26th & 30th.	180
79	Engh-i-Hind	Udaipur	Urdu	...	Banshi Dhar	1st, 8th & 16th.	27th	138
80	Engh-i-Hind	Benares	Urdu	...	Wali Muhammad	24th	26th	95
81	Engh-i-Hind	Meerut	...	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Hasan	21st	26th	250
82	Engh-i-Hind	Fyzabad	...	Weekly	Sheo Prasad	24th	28th	200
83	Engh-i-Hind	Cawnpore	...	...	Jamnas Prasad	23rd	28th	60
84	Engh-i-Hind	Jalau	...	...	Faqir Muhammad	25th	27th	125
85	Engh-i-Hind	Khandwa	...	...	Lakshman Anant	19th	24th	...
86	Engh-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	...	Musaffer Ali Khan,	...	...	...
87	Engh-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Puran Obaid	...	...	...



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1887-88.	1888.	
88	Tuṣṭ-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjid Hussain	Jan. 24th	Jan. 27th	298 copies.
89	Vasir-i-Hind	Sialkot	"	"	Mirza Mavahid	" 22nd & 23rd	27th & 31st	200 "
90	Vasir-i-Mulk	"	"	"	Ghulam Ahmad	" 25th	30th	175 "
91	Victoria Paper	"	"	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 21st to 23rd	25th to 31st	950 "
92	Vidya Daks	Dhar	Marathi-Eng. lish.	Weekly	Balwant Kashi Nath,	" 26th	28th	130 "
93	Zarfa-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	"	Sabit Ali	" 24th	" "	250 "

ALLAHABAD:

The 6th February, 1888.

PEEYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



**CONFIDENTIAL.**

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